



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
COMMANDER SUBMARINE FORCE  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860

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To: Director of Naval History (OP-09B9)

Subj: Command History for 1980 (OPNAV Report 5750-1)

Ref: (a) OPNAVINST 5750.12B

Encl: (1) 1980 COMSUBPAC Command History

1. Enclosure (1) is forwarded in accordance with reference (a).

F. W. BUTTERWORTH III  
Chief of Staff

Copy to:  
CINCPACFLT

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COMMANDER SUBMARINE FORCE  
U.S. PACIFIC FLEET  
1980 COMMAND HISTORY (U)

SECTION

DIVISION

I	ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL
II	TACTICAL COMBAT SYSTEMS
III	OPERATIONS AND PLANS
IV	MATERIAL AND LOGISTICS
V	COMMUNICATIONS
VI	STRATEGIC SYSTEMS

Enclosure (1)

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SECTION I

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

1. Public Affairs

a. Public affairs in 1980 included participation in the annual Navy League Awards Program, the 1980 Waikiki Rotary Club Military Guest Luncheon Program, Combined Federal Campaign, and the annual Submarine Force Birthday Ball.

b. Tours were arranged on a continuing basis on board submarines, auxiliary ships, the Submarine Museum and Memorial, the Arizona Memorial, the Submarine Escape Training Tank, and various submarine base facilities. This included a submarine embarkation and submarine base tour for winners of the Navy's National Science Cruise Awards Program in June.

c. News releases marketed to local and national Navy and civilian media included news and feature stories, and hometown news stories on Submarine Force personnel. This included 240 photo features on the annual Midshipmen Summer Cruise Program.

d. Shipboard information, training, and entertainment (SUB-SITE) systems were installed on board USS TAUTOG (SSN639), USS QUEENFISH (SSN651), and USS CAVALLA (SSN684). Site-II Systems were installed on board USS PROTEUS (AS19) and USS DIXON (AS37).

2. Legal

a. The Force Legal Office reviewed 84 special courts-martial, 21 of which resulted in bad conduct discharges being awarded, and 92 summary courts-martial. There were no general courts-martial convened by COMSUBPAC.

b. Legal assistance was provided to 2,890 members of the Submarine Force and/or their dependents with 2,173 documents prepared for them. There were 1,657 notary public acts performed during the calendar year 1980.

c. Nonjudicial punishment cases decreased 275 from calendar year 1979 for a total of 1,955 being taken to mast in calendar year 1980.

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d. COMSUBPAC reviewed and acted on 119 informal JAG Manual investigations and one Article 138 complaint of wrongs. There were no formal investigations convened during the year 1980.

e. Sixteen individuals from the Force were convicted of felony crimes in either Federal or State courts.

3. Personnel and Training

a. The overall force retention for 1980 was 40% of the first term, 64% of the second term, and 63% of the career personnel. This reflects a 2% increase in first term retention and an 8% increase in second term retention. Career retention showed no change in 1980.

b. During 1980, a fleet reserve call-up program was established in which the force career counselor personally contacted those people requesting transfer to the fleet reserve in an effort to retain them on active duty.

c. Greater emphasis was placed on officer retention, particularly the engineer officer's examination. Candidate preparation was discussed in detail with squadron and group commanders. Success rates increased significantly in the fourth quarter of 1980.

d. Other initiatives undertaken to improve retention included: (1) scheduling of SRAs for SSNs in their homeport; (2) installation of SUB-SITE (shipboard information, training, and entertainment) closed circuit television systems on board submarines; and (3) a SUBPAC-sponsored career counseling indoctrination trip to NAVMILPERSCOM for squadron and ship career counselors.

e. During calendar year 1980, 633 enlisted personnel were processed for submarine disqualification. This compares with 533 in calendar year 1979. The following is a breakdown of disqualifications by type:

(1) Environmental	22
(2) Drug Abuse	399
(3) Physical	50
(4) Other Categories	162

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f. The total overall submarine manning was 105.5% at the end of calendar year 1980. The POLARIS rating community was manned at 100% overall, and the nuclear rating community was manned at 94% overall. Total E6-E9 submarine manning was 78.5%. The E6-E9 submarine manning percentage increased 5.1% from that reported in 1979. The most critical rating shortages were in DS (81.6), 33X1 (89.1), and 33X6 (87.8) communities. Manning of the maintenance and support activities for the tenders and SUBASE Pearl Harbor were as follows:

(1)	USS SPERRY (AS12)	89
	Maintenance and Support	
(2)	USS PROTEUS (AS19)	96
	Maintenance and Support	
(3)	USS DIXON (AS37)	94
	Maintenance and Support	
(4)	SUBASE Pearl	97
	Maintenance and Support	

g. An additional grant for "A" school funding in the third quarter of fiscal year 1980 corrected the shortage of funds for non-mandatory schools felt in the first two quarters. This has had a markedly favorable impact on the enlisted retention effort and force training readiness. This trend is expected to continue, with a fiscal year 1981 budget geared to meet all anticipated force training requirements.

h. COMSUBPAC was again assessed a manpower reduction in fiscal year 1980. Five officer billets were programmed by the Submarine Program Manager through the Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) process to accomplish new higher-authority operational tasking. As a result of a Congressional decision to maintain headquarters activities at the fiscal year 1979 levels, the five new officer billets were deleted from the headquarters allowance. As a result, the SSN direct support function is necessarily being performed by the assignment of key staff senior officers for periods of 30 days or more to carrier air group staffs on a continuing basis. The loss of these key officers from submarine staffs has a decided detrimental impact on mission accomplishment.

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SECTION II

TACTICAL COMBAT SYSTEMS (U)

1. (U) Foreign Training

a. (U) Six weeks of training was provided for the Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF) submarine JDS MAKISHIO (SS567). Training consisted of instruction ashore at the Naval Submarine Training Center Pacific and underway training including advanced ASW exercises, torpedo exercises, and VP versus SS exercises.

b. (U) Three weeks of training was conducted for the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) submarine force in the handling and employment of the MK48 torpedo, which the RAN is purchasing.

2. (U) Combat Systems Certification

a. (U) Five ships: USS TAUTOG (SSN639), USS CAVALLA (SSN684), USS PERMIT (SSN594), USS OMAHA (SSN692), and USS NEW YORK CITY (SSN696), were successfully certified to carry and employ the HARPOON missile.

b. (U) One SSN completed MK48 recertification with the MK117 digital fire control system.

c. (U) Thirty MK48 proficiency exercises were conducted.

d. (U) One MK117 shipyard training session was conducted.

e. (U) One AN/BQQ-5 Phase I training session, one AN/BQQ-5 Phase II training session, and two AN/BQQ-5 Phase III training sessions were completed.

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3. On 1 July 1980, the Tactical Weapons Training and Certification Teams (TWTCT) in Pearl Harbor and San Diego were converted to the COMSUBPAC Combat Systems Training Teams (CSTTs). This conversion added MK117 shipyard training, AN/BQQ-5 shipyard and underway training, Sea Nymph training, Over-The-Horizon (OTH) targeting training, and TOMAHAWK certifications to the old TWTCT's duties.

4. (✓) USS GUITARRO successfully launched four TOMAHAWK missiles while participating in the TOMAHAWK development program and initiated the captive carry program for the TOMAHAWK missile weapon system.

5. (U) Sonar. AN/BQQ-5 sonar systems became operational in two PACFLT submarines during CY80: USS CAVALLA and USS INDIANAPOLIS.

6. (✓) Summary of Exercises/Operations. The Tactical Analysis Group participated in numerous exercises and operations, as listed below, during the year. Participation included LOI preparation, planning and briefings, embarking on one or more of the units involved as COMSUBPAC observers, or members of the Submarine Element Coordinator's staff, reconstruction, analysis, and preparation of the report: READIEX 2-80, RIMPAC 80, PACSUBASWEX 2-80, PACSUBASWEX 3A-80, PACSUBASWEX 4-80, AP01, and AP-02.

7. (U) ESM. AN/WLQ-4 (Sea Nymph) systems became operational in two PACFLT submarines during CY80: USS CAVALLA and USS TUNNY.

8. (U) Tactical Documentation. Based on results of submarine exercises and operations, the Tactical Analysis Group produced the following tactical documents in CY80:

CSP TACMEMO 263-1-80, SSN Long Range Approach Tactics  
 CSP TACMEMO 263-2-79, SSN Anti-Diesel Tactics  
 CSP Lessons Learned 263-3-80, Computing MOE's for Sprint/Drift Search  
 CSP Lessons Learned 263-1-80 - Common Mistakes in AN/BQQ-5 Employment

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9. (C) The ACOS for Tactical Combat Systems coordinated the effort to provide senior experienced submarine officers on a monthly basis to act as advisors to Indian Ocean Battle Group Commanders in matters related to submarine employment and safety. In CY80, six of these officers were provided from the COMSUBPAC staff.

10. (U) Prospective Commanding Officers (PCO) School. During CY80, 22 officers successfully completed the seven-week PCO school in three classes.

11. (C) Hollywood Exercises Series. During CY80 COMSUBPAC developed the Hollywood Exercise Program utilizing the Barking Sands Underwater Range off the island of Kauai for inter-type antisubmarine and anti-surface unit warfare. The Hollywood exercise is a major 33-hour free play scenario featuring multiple weapon firing opportunities for all air, surface, and submarine participants. Two exercises were conducted in CY80 with six planned for CY81.

12. (U) COMSUBRON ONE (USS QUEENFISH) completed a MK48 torpedo service weapons test on 18 July 1980. COMSUBRON SEVEN (USS OMAHA) completed a MK48 torpedo service weapons test on 4 June 1980. COMSUBRON FIFTEEN (USS SAM HOUSTON) completed a MK48 torpedo service weapons test on 2 June 1980.

13. (U) COMSUBPAC units participated in three HARPOON exercise missile firings from June 1980 to August 1980.

14. (U) Mine exercises were successfully conducted by two squadron units in November and December 1980.

15. (C) Mine Readiness Certification Inspections (MRCIs) were successfully conducted by USS BARBEL (May 1980) and USS SKATE (September 1980).

16. (C) USS QUEENFISH participated in Submarine Launched Mobile Mine (SLMM) operational evaluation exercise in August 1980.

17. (C) In CY80, 475 MK48 torpedo exercise firings were conducted. The hit percentage was 58%, an increase of 4.5% over 1979.

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18. (S) The number of MK14 and MK37 torpedo exercise firings were 25 and 153 respectively. Hit percentages were 96% for the MK14 torpedo and 46% for the MK37 torpedo.

19. (S) Total conventional weapon (MK14, MK37, and MK48) exercise firings for CY80 were 653 with an overall hit percentage of 53%.

20. (S) The Emergency Preset Console (EPC) MK93 was installed and tested on USS GURNARD in May 1980. COMOPTEVFOR recommended that the EPC be incorporated in FCS MK117 in July 1980.

21. (S) USS GUITARRO FCS MK117 central computer complex was modified to double density configuration in November 1980 in support of the TOMAHAWK missile project.

22. (U) The ORDALT program for FCS MK112 on SSBNs was resumed by CNO in December 1980 as a result of COMSUBPAC recommendations of March 1980.

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SECTION III

OPERATIONS AND PLANS (U)

1. (U) Force Composition. Units comprising the Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet on 31 December 1980 were:

COMSUBRON ONE (Pearl Harbor)

USS BARBEL (SS580)  
USS TAUTOG (SSN639)  
USS POGY (SSN647)  
USS ASPRO (SSN648)  
USS QUEENFISH (SSN651)  
USS PUFFER (SSN652)  
USS TUNNY (SSN682)  
USS CAVALLA (SSN684)  
USS JOHN MARSHALL (SSBN611)  
USS THOMAS JEFFERSON (SSBN618)

COMSUBGRU FIVE (San Diego)

USS DIXON (AS37)  
USS SAN ONOFRE (ARD30)  
USS GUDGEON (SSAG567)  
USS BONEFISH (SS582)  
USS BLUEBACK (SS581)  
USS DRUM (SSN677)  
USS GUITARRO (SSN665)  
USS GURNARD (SSN662)  
USS HAWKBILL (SSN666)  
USS PINTADO (SSN672)  
USS BATES (SSN680)  
USS ROOSEVELT (SSBN600)  
USS LINCOLN (SSBN602)  
USS SAND LANCE (SSN660)  
USS ETHAN ALLEN (SSN608)  
USS SAM HOUSTON (SSN609)  
USS THOMAS A. EDISON (SSN610)

COMSUBRON THREE (San Diego)

USS SPERRY (AS12)  
USS BARB (SSN596)  
USS DACE (SSN607)  
USS FLASHER (SSN613)  
USS GUARDFISH (SSN612)  
USS HADDO (SSN604)

COMSUBRON THREE (San Diego)

USS HADDOCK (SSN621)  
USS PERMIT (SSN594)  
USS PLUNGER (SSN595)  
USS POLLACK (SSN603)

COMSUBRON SEVEN (Pearl Harbor)

USS SKATE (SSN578)  
USS SWORDFISH (SSN579)  
USS SARGO (SSN583)  
USS SEADRAGON (SSN584)  
USS LOS ANGELES (SSN688)  
USS OMAHA (SSN692)  
USS NEW YORK CITY (SSN696)  
USS INDIANAPOLIS (SSN697)

COMSUBGRU SEVEN (Yokosuka)

USS GRAYBACK (SS574) (Subic Bay)  
USS DARTER (SS576) (Sasebo)

COMSUBDEVGRU ONE (San Diego)

USS POINT LOMA (AGDS2)  
USS FLORIKAN (ASR9)  
USS PIGEON (ASR21)  
USS DOLPHIN (AGSS555)  
USS PARCHE (SSN683)  
USS SEAWOLF (SSN575)  
SEA CLIFF (DSV4)  
TRIESTE (DSV1)  
TURTLE (DSV3)  
DSRV1  
DSRV2

COMSUBRON FIFTEEN (Guam)

USS PROTEUS (AS19)  
USS GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSBN598)  
USS PATRICK HENRY (SSBN599)  
USS ROBERT E. LEE (SSBN601)

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(U) Changes to the Force throughout CY80 were:

Gains

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>
USS INDIANAPOLIS	20 April	SUBLANT

Losses

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>
USS NAUTILUS	03 March	DECOMMISSIONED
USS SNOOK	26 July	SUBLANT

Conversions

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Change</u>
USS ETHAN ALLEN	01 September	From SSBN608 to SSN608
USS SAM HOUSTON	10 November	From SSBN609 to SSN609
USS THOMAS A. EDISON	06 October	From SSBN610 to SSN610

2. (✓) Operations. During CY80, submarines were utilized in services, underway training, exercises, deployment, special operations, overhauls, and upkeeps. Highlights of employment included 2,627 submarine days dedicated to WESTPAC deployments (including the presence of USS GRAYBACK, homeported in the Philippines and USS DARTER, homported in Sasebo, Japan). Overhauls, upkeeps, and other availabilities accounted for 4,838 days. Five hundred and two days of services were provided to various users, including fleet exercises and ASW training events to enhance Pacific Fleet readiness. Six hundred and eight submarine days were dedicated to type training and other pro-submarine evolutions and 945 days were spent on independent operations.

3. (U) The following units deployed to or returned from WESTPAC (including the Indian Ocean); average homeport-to-homeport deployment length was six months:

GUARDFISH  
ASPRO  
TAUTOG  
LOS ANGELES  
SEADRAGON  
PUFFER

OMAHA  
PERMIT  
SKATE  
SWORDFISH  
DRUM  
HADD0

QUEENFISH  
GURNARD  
BONEFISH  
BARBEL  
BLUEBACK

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4. (U) Exercises

TRANSITEX 4-80

BARBEL	04-18 JAN	MIDPAC
BARB		SOCAL

TRANSITEX 5-80

GUDGEON	11-18 JAN	SOCAL
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TRANSITEX 9-80

TAUTOG	19-27 JAN	MIDPAC
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SQUADEX 1-80

PLUNGER	21-24 JAN	NORCAL
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PHIBLEX/MAULEX 1-80

GUDGEON	26 MAR-04 APR	SOCAL
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RIMPAC 80

BARB	28 FEB-17 MAR	MIDPAC
GUITARRO		
SKATE		
SWORDFISH		
SARGO		
DRUM		

SHAREM 35

ASPRO	05-13 MAR	WESTPAC
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TRANSITEX 13-80

QUEENFISH	20-25 MAY	MIDPAC
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TRANSITEX 20-80

GUDGEON	19 AUG	SOCAL
BARBEL	25 AUG	MIDPAC

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READIEX 3-80

GURNARD DRUM	13-18 JUN	SOCAL
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READIEX 3A-80

GUDGEON BONEFISH BARB	15-19 JUL	SOCAL
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READIEX 4-80

GUIARRO (25-26 AUG) GUDGEON FLASHER GURNARD	18-29 AUG	SOCAL
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PHIBLEX 2-80

GUIARRO	18-22 AUG	SOCAL
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COMPTUEX 3-80

GUDGEON PERMIT	07-12 APR	SOCAL
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COMPTUEX 4A-80

SARGO	05-10 MAY	MIDPAC
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COMPTUEX 4-80

GURNARD BONEFISH	02-07 JUN	SOCAL
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COMPUTUEX 5-80

GUDGEON BONEFISH	07-12 JUL	SOCAL
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AIREM A-80

HADDO	21 APR-02 MAY	SOCAL
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PACSECEX 1-80

DRUM  
ALLEN

09-22 JUL

NORCAL

PACSUBASWEX 3A-80

INDIANAPOLIS

24 JUN-02 JUL

MIDPAC

PACSUBASWEX 4-80

QUEENFISH  
DARTER

19-25 JUL

MIDPAC

COMPTUEX 1-81

GUARDFISH

03-08 NOV

SOCAL

READIEX 1-81

HADDOCK

08-18 DEC

SOCAL

PHIBLEX 1-81

FLASHER

08-12 DEC

SOCAL

TRANSITEX 1-81

TAUTOG  
SWORDFISH

22-25 OCT

MIDPAC

TRANSITEX 5-81

TAUTOG

02 DEC

MIDPAC

PACSUBASWEX 1-81

GUARDFISH  
GUITARRO

07-13 DEC

SOCAL

ASWEX K2-80

GRAYBACK

29 MAR-03 APR

PHIL SEA

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<u>ASWEX K4-80</u>		
BLUEBACK	18-21 JUL	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>PASSEX</u>		
BLUEBACK	25-29 AUG	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>SHAREM 35</u>		
ASPRO GRAYBACK	06-09 MAR 11-16 MAR	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>ASWEX</u>		
BLUEBACK	18-21 JUL	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>ASWEX 2</u>		
BLUEBACK	12-14 MAY	PHIL SEA
<u>ASWEX K3-80</u>		
BLUEBACK	09-13 JUN	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>SPECWAREX 80</u>		
GRAYBACK	21 FEB-01 MAR	PHIL SEA
<u>ASWEX A-80</u>		
DARTER	30 JAN-07 FEB	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>ASWEX 48-80</u>		
DARTER	06-09 JUN	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>EX 81-1</u>		
GRAYBACK	13-15 OCT	SOUTH CHINA SEA
<u>SEA SIAM XIII</u>		
GRAYBACK	10-13 DEC	SOUTH CHINA SEA

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EX FOAL EAGLE

DARTER

06-10 NOV

SEA OF JAPAN

MULTIPLEX 1-81

DARTER

01-02 DEC

PHIL SEA

ASWEX K1-81

DARTER

15-19 DEC

SEA OF JAPAN

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SECTION IV

MATERIAL AND LOGISTICS

1. Material and Logistics

a. USS CAVALLA (SSN684), USS TUNNY (SSN682), USS SNOOK (SSN592), and USS SEAWOLF (SSN575) completed overhauls during 1980.

b. USS HADDO (SSN604), USS HADDOCK (SSN621), USS GURNARD (SSN662), USS DRUM (SSN677), USS PINTADO (SSN672), and USS LOS ANGELES (SSN688) completed selected restricted availabilities as part of the extended operating cycle. In addition, USS NEW YORK CITY completed a PSA/SRA.

c. USS INDIANAPOLIS (SSN697) was the fourth SSN688 class ship to join the Pacific Fleet.

d. USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT (SSBN600) and USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN (SSBN602) continued preparations for deactivation at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

e. USS ETHAN ALLEN (SSN608), USS SAM HOUSTON (SSN609), and USS THOMAS A. EDISON (SSN610) have been redesignated as SSNs and were transferred to COMSUBGRU FIVE with a homeport shift to Bangor, Washington.

f. Initiatives were instituted to resolve repetitive equipment material problems in the following areas:

(1) LiBr plant reliability both in material improvements and operator/training requirements.

(2) Torpedo ejection pump design improvements and maintenance requirements to reduce occurrence of jammed TEP piston.

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(3) Torpedo tube shutter door design improvements to reduce jammed shutter door casualties.

(4) High pressure cam-type brine pump supports improvements both in repair parts support and maintenance training.

(5) High pressure air compressor supports in both repair parts, support of critical items, and on site maintenance training program.

g. The following surface ship overhauls were completed during 1980:

USS PROTEUS (AS19)	FEBRUARY
USS PIGEON (ASR21)	JUNE
USS SAN ONOFRE (ARD30)	SEPTEMBER
SRC21	SEPTEMBER

h. The following surface ship overhauls commenced during 1980:

USS POINT LOMA (AGDS2)	OCTOBER
SRC15	NOVEMBER
DSRV MYSTIC	NOVEMBER

i. DSV TURTLE completed the 10,000-foot conversion in November and is certified for operations to that depth.

j. COMPETENT (AFDM6) arrived in Pearl Harbor in April. The first submarine was docked in December.

k. USS DIXON (AS37) and USS PIGEON (ASR21) helicopter facilities were certified in July and May, respectively.

l. Initiated a force wide diesel engine improvement program. The program has reduced the diesel engine failure rate by 50%.

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m. The following certifications were obtained during 1980:

DSV SEA CLIFF Vehicle Recertification  
DSRV AVALON Vehicle Recertification  
DSV TRIESTE Vehicle Recertification  
USS GRAYBACK (SS574) Dive System and  
Recompression Chamber Certification  
USS PROTEUS (AS19) Recompression  
Chamber Certification  
COMSUBDEVGRU ONE Dive Boat Certification  
COMSUBDEVGRU ONE Det Alameda Heox Pool  
Trainer Recertification

n. Conducted successful search and recovery of a sunken Swimmer Delivery Vehicle (SDV) from 700 feet near Northwest Harbor, San Clemente Island, using DSRV MYSTIC and DSV TURTLE.

o. Quality assurance audits and IMA maintenance management system inspections were conducted on all SUBPAC IMAs and groups/squadrons by COMSUBPAC Staff.

## 2. Force Supply

a. Pearl Harbor submarine supply support was greatly enhanced by the full funding of the SUBASE Pearl Harbor tender load list and the transfer of management from Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor to SUBASE Pearl Harbor.

b. A supply management inspection was conducted on USS SPERRY (AS12).

c. A WESTPAC/Indian Ocean CASREP expedite/monitor capability was established, which significantly improved supply support for deployed submarines. Increased emphasis was placed on monitoring material through transportation pipelines from CONUS to WESTPAC/Indian Ocean.

d. Preliminary planning and tender load list scheduling was accomplished to effect the orderly rotation of submarine tenders in San Diego resulting from the scheduled commissioning of PCU ANDREW I. MCKEE (AS41) and decommissioning of USS SPERRY (AS12).

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e. Planning and tender load list scheduling was accomplished to effect the orderly transition of USS PROTEUS (AS19) from SSBN support to SSN support.

f. Mini-SOAPs were started for ships going through SRA. Primary purpose of the mini-SOAP is to ensure COSAL accurately reflects changes to equipment configuration accomplished during the SRA. Other SOAP functions as agreed to by the ship and SOAP Team will also be accomplished.

g. USS DIXON (AS37), USS PUFFER (SSN642), and USS BARB (SSN596) were selected as COMSUBPAC nominees in the Annual Ney Memorial Awards competition for outstanding food service operations. USS PUFFER subsequently was awarded second place honors in the small afloat category.

h. During 1980, supply management inspections were conducted on 15 SUBPAC units.

3. Force Nuclear Power

a. The CINCPACFLT Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board conducted 39 operational reactor safeguards examinations/radiological controls practices evaluations on units assigned to COMSUBPAC in 1980. Of these examinations, four units were evaluated as excellent, 13 above average, 19 average, and three below average.

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SECTION V  
COMMUNICATIONS

1. The COMSUBPAC Remote Information Exchange Terminal (RIXT) installation was completed in August, allowing for greater speed, accuracy, automated routing, and increased overall efficiency of message receipt and transmission to and from COMSUBPAC and SUBPAC units. The antiquated AUTODIN system was removed and replaced by RIXT.
2. SPINTCOMM was relocated to provide more space and better equipment to meet the expanding needs of the special intelligence community. As a direct result of the RIXT installation, the overall conditions for watch standing have significantly improved. Fewer people are on watch, while handling more traffic with less clutter and better quality service. Due to this automation, on-watch tensions and stresses have also been reduced significantly.
3. Two Electronic Courier Circuits (ECCs) were established to separate incoming traffic. Broadcast traffic is delivered via the ECCs while over-the-counter messages are delivered via RIXT.
4. Three VERDIN installations were completed to provide off-the-air monitoring of three VLF broadcasts, thus COMSUBPAC is able, on a real time basis, to ensure that correct traffic is actually being sent.
5. In the interest of saving money and reducing waste, all lengthy messages are now reproduced on both sides of each sheet of paper.
6. Many hours were spent setting up CADs, AIGs, routing indicators, and various other communication items in order to get Submarine Squadron SEVENTEEN ready for activation on 1 January 1981.
7. A dramatic increase has been made in real time, command, control, and communications testing in order to improve fleet wide proficiency and ensure survivability in a hostile environment.

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SECTION VI

STRATEGIC SYSTEMS DIVISION

1. (U) Summary of Operations

a. (C) During 1980, Pacific Fleets SSBNs successfully completed 27 POLARIS patrols comprising 1,631 days of underway operations.

b. (U) The USS ETHAN ALLEN, THOMAS A. EDISON, and SAM HOUSTON terminated strategic operations and shifted homeports to Bangor, Washington in late 1980.

c. (C) USS ETHAN ALLEN, THOMAS A. EDISON, and SAM HOUSTON commenced operations in SSN roles in September, November, and December 1980 respectively.

d. (C) The Flexible Operations (FLEXOPS) concept was supported actively during 1980. The following operations were conducted:

- (1) (C) Five MK48 proficiency firings (10 crews).
- (2) (C) One MK48 torpedo certification (1 crew).
- (3) (C) Four hundred and twenty-one days of submarine services to SEVENTHFLT.
- (4) (U) Nine port calls to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- (5) (U) Seventeen port calls to Chinhae, Korea.
- (6) (U) One port call to Esquimalt, British Columbia.

e. USS PROTEUS relieved USS HUNLEY at Site-III on 16 April 1980.

Enclosure (1)

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